Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

F32
5
p2

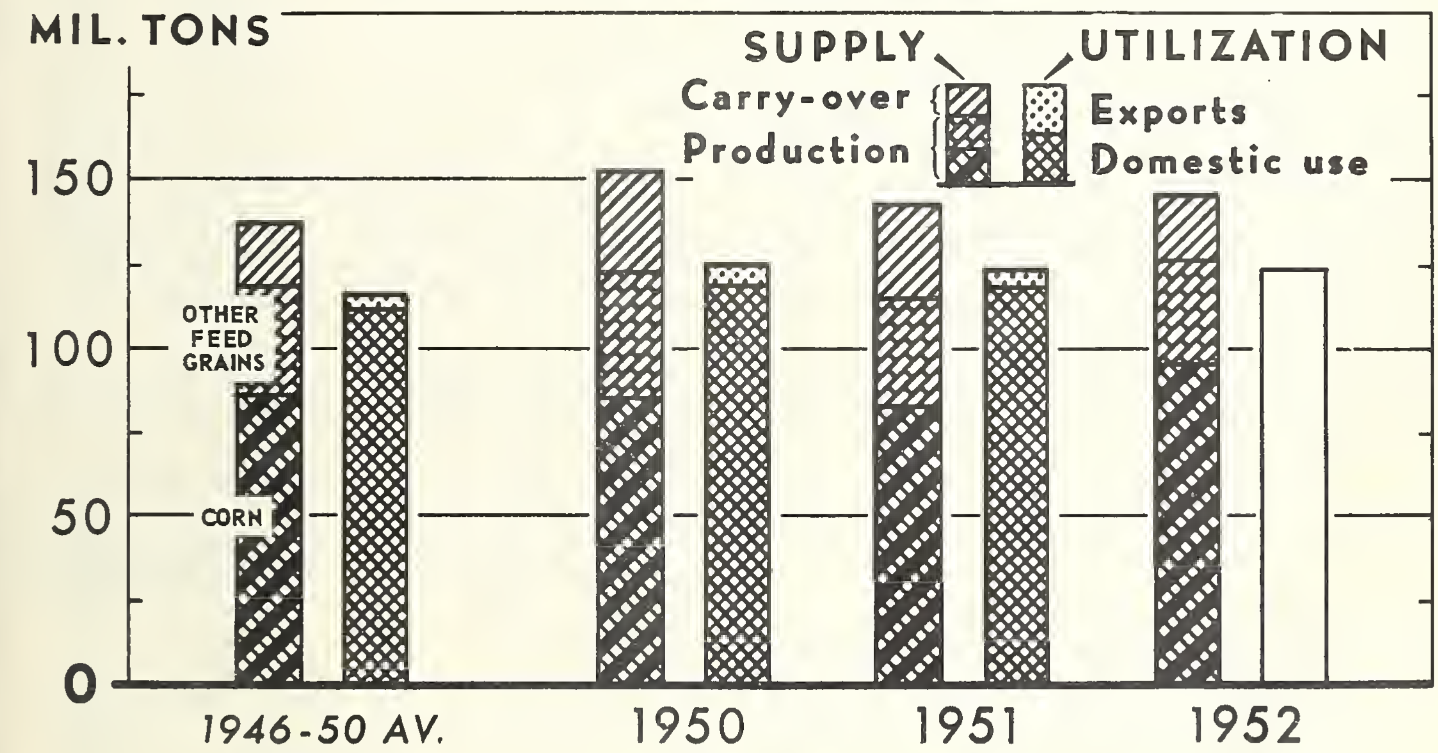
FOR RELEASE
AUG. 6, A. M.

# THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-134 BAE JULY-AUG. 1952

## FEED GRAIN SUPPLY and UTILIZATION



MARKETING YEAR: CORN AND SORGHUM GRAINS OCT.-SEPT., OATS AND BARLEY JULY-JUNE.
DATA FOR 1952 BASED ON INDICATION IN JULY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48741-XX. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total supply of feed grains for 1952-53 will be at least as large as in 1951-52, on the basis of July indications. The indicated production of about 125 million tons is second only to the record output in 1948. This would be 11 million tons larger than in 1951, and would a little more than offset the prospective reduction in carry-over stocks. The 1952 production, as indicated in July, would be a little greater than domestic and export requirements.

## Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

| Item | Unit | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | June | July | June | July | May | June | July |
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| **Grains and Hay** | | | | | | | | |
| Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago | Bushel | 148.9 | 155.6 | 172.1 | 176.4 | 184.2 | 183.0 1/ | 180.4 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. | Bushel | 136.0 | 144.0 | 162.0 | 163.0 | 170.0 | 173.0 | 173.0 |
| Oats, No. 2 White, Chicago | Bushel | 94.4 | 83.2 | 87.1 | 81.1 | 88.6 | 83.6 1/ | 83.2 |
| No. 2 White, Minneapolis | Bushel | 87.4 | 84.3 | 80.5 | 77.7 | 84.6 | 83.3 1/ | 82.1 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. | Bushel | 80.4 | 76.3 | 82.9 | 78.3 | 82.2 | 78.1 | 76.1 |
| Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis | Bushel | 160.1 | 164.9 | 133.6 | 119.3 | 123.4 | 131.6 1/ | 138.2 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. | Bushel | 112.0 | 115.0 | 122.0 | 117.0 | 128.0 | 124.0 | 131.0 |
| Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 193.0 | 190.0 | 216.0 | 209.0 | 260.0 | 268.0 | 269.0 |
| Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City | Bushel | 217.0 | 222.8 | 234.3 | 230.7 | 244.6 | 230.6 1/ | 224.6 |
| | | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City | Ton | 26.00 | 24.00 | 32.90 | 28.00 | 35.00 | 33.20 1/ | 34.00 |
| Price received by farmers, baled, U. S. | Ton | 20.80 | 19.80 | 21.60 | 20.20 | 23.40 | 21.80 | 22.00 |
| **Byproduct Feeds** (bagged) | | | | | | | | |
| Standard bran, Minneapolis | Ton | 46.00 | 52.50 | 53.50 | 52.70 | 58.75 | 53.75 | 50.60 |
| Buffalo | Ton | 52.90 | 58.60 | 58.50 | 59.20 | 64.60 | 59.50 | 56.40 |
| Price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 3.18 | 3.32 | 3.41 | 3.51 | 3.98 | 3.87 | 3.67 |
| Standard middlings, Minneapolis | Ton | 53.75 | 61.25 | 62.60 | 61.60 | 62.60 | 60.50 | 53.50 |
| Buffalo | Ton | 58.90 | 66.90 | 64.10 | 67.10 | 65.75 | 63.25 | 56.60 |
| Price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 3.45 | 3.66 | 3.75 | 3.88 | 4.10 | 4.06 | 3.87 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis | Ton | 66.00 | 74.00 | 77.75 | 73.70 | 83.50 | 83.50 | 86.80 |
| Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis 2/ | Ton | 68.75 | 69.25 | 57.00 | 59.90 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 78.00 |
| 28 percent protein, San Francisco | Ton | 75.35 | 75.50 | 78.50 | 77.80 | 84.50 | 84.50 | 91.70 |
| Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago 3/ | Ton | 85.15 | 96.40 | 76.30 | 80.50 | 94.50 | 94.70 | 94.70 |
| Price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 4.73 | 5.16 | 4.55 | 4.69 | 5.53 | 5.62 | 5.69 |
| Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points | Ton | 76.50 | 82.05 | 69.75 | 70.45 | 91.60 | 92.95 | 91.10 |
| White hominy feed, Chicago | Ton | 49.90 | 56.95 | 61.80 | 60.60 | 67.05 | 67.20 | 61.30 |
| Gluten feed, 23 percent protein, Chicago | Ton | 51.50 | 53.00 | 52.00 | 53.20 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 67.00 |
| Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago | Ton | 107.10 | 120.75 | 109.50 | 107.90 | 103.90 | 107.40 | 102.80 |
| Meat scraps, 50 percent protein, Chicago | Ton | 106.50 | 122.75 | 106.50 | 105.60 | 105.60 | 109.70 | 103.95 |
| Fish meal, 67 percent protein, San Francisco | Ton | 131.20 | 151.60 | 160.80 | 162.75 | 160.75 | 160.75 | 160.75 |
| Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City | Ton | 38.40 | 39.25 | 46.00 | 47.60 | 59.50 | 48.35 | 54.20 |
| Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 3.58 | 3.64 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.41 | 4.36 | 4.29 |
| Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 4.56 | 4.67 | 4.88 | 4.91 | 5.28 | 5.29 | 5.25 |
| Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 4.00 | 4.04 | 4.48 | 4.46 | 4.69 | 4.69 | 4.66 |

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

| Item | Base | 1950 June | 1950 July | 1951 June | 1951 July | 1952 May | 1952 June | 1952 July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S. | 1910-14=100 | 203 | 211 | 234 | 232 | 245 | 246 | 247 |
| **Eleven principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets** | 1935-39=100 | 237 | 262 | 235 | 240 | 281 | 282 | 282 |
| **Five oilseed meals** | 1935-39=100 | 242 | 269 | 238 | 244 | 291 | 290 | 292 |
| Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal | 1935-39=100 | 236 | 269 | 243 | 243 | 247 | 257 | 246 |
| Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains | 1935-39=100 | 206 | 212 | 212 | 214 | 268 | 268 | 268 |
| Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S. | 1910-14=100 | 212 | 216 | 233 | 232 | 252 | 249 | 247 |

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 4/

| Item | (July average) | Unit | 1950 June | 1950 July | 1951 June | 1951 July | 1952 May | 1952 June | 1952 July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hog-corn, Chicago 5/ | 1931-50=12.3 | Bushel | 13.2 | 15.1 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 11.2 1/ | 12.0 |
| Hog-corn, U. S. farm price | 1931-50=11.9 | Bushel | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 6/ | 1931-50=14.9 | Bushel | 20.2 | 19.7 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 18.1 | 17.6 1/ | 18.1 |
| Butterfat-feed, U. S. | 1931-50=22.0 | Pound | 20.9 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.9 |
| Milk-feed, U. S. | 1931-50= 1.17 | Pound | 1.07 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.21 |
| Egg-feed, U. S. | 1941-50=11.7 | Pound | 8.3 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 10.3 |

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch. Production and Marketing Administration. and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Average of 4 weeks ended July 26. 2/ 34 percent for 1950, other months shown 36 percent. 3/ 41 percent for 1950, other months shown 44 percent. 4/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of butterfat or milk, or one dozen eggs. 5/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of barrows and gilts, and No. 3 Yellow corn. The ratios for the years 1931-37 in the average are based on all purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 6/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

# THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 28, 1952

## SUMMARY

Prospects for feed crops through early July promise generally adequate supplies of feed grains and roughages for the coming year, with some increase in carry-over possible. The supply of all feed concentrates, including grains and byproduct feeds, is estimated on the basis of July conditions at 172 million tons, slightly larger than last year, but a little smaller than the big supplies in 1949 and 1950.

Production of feed grains in 1952 was indicated in July at 125 million tons, 11 million tons larger than in 1951, and second only to the record of 1948. This would be sufficient to meet prospective domestic and export requirements. It also should permit some addition to carry-over stocks, principally corn, at the end of the 1952-53 season. The carry-over of feed grains at the beginning of 1952-53 is expected to total around 20 million tons, about 30 percent smaller than a year earlier.

The corn supply for 1952-53 is expected to total over 3.8 billion bushels, about 5 percent larger than in 1951. The crop was estimated in July at 3,365 million bushels, the second largest on record. A carry-over on October 1, 1952, of around 500 million bushels is in prospect. The 1952-53 oat supply is estimated to be about the same as a year earlier and above average, while the barley supply is down 18 percent and the smallest since 1938.

The total supply of byproduct feeds for 1952-53 probably will be about as large as the big supplies in the past two years. While much depends on growing conditions this summer, early indications are that the total supply of oilseed cake and meal will be near the record of last year. Wheat feeding is expected to continue somewhere near the low level of the past few years.

The hay supply for 1952-53 is estimated at about 117 million tons, 5 percent smaller than last year. Although the supply per roughage-consuming animal unit is smaller than in any of the past few years, supplies are expected to be adequate for requirements in most areas.

Domestic disappearance of feed grains during April-June was about 5 percent smaller than in the same quarter of last year, but was about equal to the 1946-50 average. Domestic corn disappearance was 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, and probably will continue smaller during July-September, since fewer hogs are on farms and most of the low-quality corn has been disposed of. Stocks of corn on July 1 totaled 979 million bushels, 22 percent smaller than a year earlier. Nearly a third was owned by the CCC.

The price of oats has declined seasonally in recent months and in mid-July was close to the 1952 support. Corn prices are expected to decline seasonally this fall with the harvesting of the big 1952 crop. The drop in corn prices this fall, however, will be tempered by the 1952 price support, which will average not less than $1.60 a bushel nationally, and by the smaller carry-over.

The index of prices received by farmers for feed grains in July was 6 percent higher than a year earlier. The July index of wholesale prices of high-protein feeds was about 18 percent higher. Prices of the oilseed meals and grain-protein feeds were generally at the ceilings. Prices of animal-protein feeds continued relatively low in July and were close to the level of a year earlier.

## CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

### Slightly Larger Feed Concentrates Supply in Prospect for 1952-53

The total supply of feed grains and other concentrates for 1952-53 will be a little larger than in 1951-52, if July indications materialize. Based on generally favorable weather through early July, feed grain production is expected to be 10 percent larger than in 1951 and second only to the record of 1948. Even with smaller carry-over stocks in prospect, the feed grain supply would be a little larger than in 1951-52. Supplies of byproduct feeds are expected to be about as large as in the two preceding years. Wheat and rye feeding probably will continue near the 1951-52 level. Imports of grain for feed in 1952-53 are expected to continue fairly large, although they probably will be smaller than for the current season, when they are expected to exceed 2 million tons. These indications point to a total supply of feed concentrates of about 172 million tons, 2 million tons larger than in 1951-52, but a little smaller than the big supplies in the 2 preceding years.

Demand for feed is expected to continue strong in 1952-53, although the total number of animal units to be fed may be a little smaller than in 1951-52. The prospective reduction in the number of hogs to be raised in 1952-53 and a further decline in numbers of horses and mules is expected to a little more than offset the expected increase in beef cattle. The total number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed during 1952-53 is now expected to be around 172 million. Although this is 3 million less than in 1951-52, it would be a little higher than in most other postwar years. The prospective supply of feed concentrates per animal unit for 1952-53 is about 3 percent larger than last year, but a little smaller than in the three feeding years beginning 1948-50.

The total production of the four feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains--was indicated in July at about 125 million tons, 11 million tons larger than in 1951. The carry-over of feed grains into 1952-53 is now expected to total around 20 million tons, about 30 percent smaller than the carry-over stocks of 29 million tons at the beginning of

Table 2.- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average, 1937-41, 1946-50, and annual, 1947-52

| Item | Average 1937-41 | Average 1946-50 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ | 1952 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons |
| Supply | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks beginning of year 3/ | 16.9 | 18.7 | 13.8 | 7.8 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 28.7 | 20.0 |
| Production of feed grains: | | | | | | | | |
| Corn .......................... | 72.1 | 86.6 | 65.9 | 100.9 | 90.7 | 85.6 | 82.4 | 94.2 |
| Oats .......................... | 18.1 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 21.6 |
| Barley ........................ | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| Sorghum grains ............ | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 4/4.4 |
| Total ......................... | 99.3 | 119.0 | 94.1 | 135.4 | 120.6 | 122.0 | 114.0 | 125.2 |
| Other grains fed 5/......... | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Byproduct feeds fed ....... | 15.4 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| Total supply | 136.1 | 162.3 | 132.6 | 166.7 | 176.2 | 178.3 | 170.0 | 172.0 |
| Utilization, October - September .................. | | | | | | | | |
| Concentrates fed 6/ | | | | | | | | |
| Corn .......................... | 62.2 | 73.3 | 63.4 | 71.4 | 79.3 | 77.6 | 80.0 | |
| Oats .......................... | 16.1 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 20.0 | |
| Barley and sorghum grains.. | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | |
| Wheat and rye ............. | 4.3 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | |
| Oilseed cake and meal ..... | 3.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.0 | |
| Animal protein feeds ...... | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | |
| Other byproduct feeds ..... | 8.6 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.0 | |
| Total concentrates fed ... | 104.9 | 121.9 | 110.4 | 120.0 | 127.3 | 129.3 | 132.5 | 7/131 |
| Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export.. | 12.1 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 18 |
| Total utilization ......... | 117.0 | 139.5 | 124.0 | 137.6 | 144.5 | 149.6 | 150.5 | 149 |
| Utilization adjusted to crop year basis ................. | 116.2 | 140.0 | 124.8 | 136.3 | 145.6 | 149.6 | 150.0 | 149 |
| Stocks at end of crop year 3/ | 19.9 | 22.3 | 7.8 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 28.7 | 20.0 | 23 |
| Supply and utilization per animal unit | | | | | | | | |
| Total supply (Mil. tons) ... | 136.1 | 162.3 | 132.6 | 166.7 | 176.2 | 178.3 | 170.0 | 172 |
| Concentrates fed (Mil. tons) | 104.9 | 121.9 | 110.4 | 120.0 | 127.3 | 129.3 | 132.5 | 7/131 |
| Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually (Millions) 8/............... | 153.1 | 162.5 | 154.0 | 160.1 | 166.1 | 172.2 | 175.0 | 172 |
| Supply per animal unit (Ton) | .89 | 1.00 | .86 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.04 | .97 | 1.00 |
| Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton) ................ | .69 | .75 | .72 | .75 | .77 | .75 | .76 | 7/.76 |

---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in July 1952.
3/ Stocks of corn in all positions on October 1, oats and barley July 1, and from 1947 to date sorghum grains on October 1.
4/ Unofficial estimate based on July 1 indications.
5/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains.
6/ Total quantities fed in the U. S., including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.
7/ Assumes that livestock will be fed at about the same rate per animal unit as in 1951-52.
8/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during the Oct.-Sept. feeding season.

the season. This would give a total domestic supply of about 145 million tons, about 2 percent larger than last year, but a little below the big supplies in 1949 and 1950. The indicated production of feed grains would be adequate to meet prospective 1952-53 domestic and export requirements without a further drain on reserve stocks. In fact, stocks would be increased by about 3 million tons if the prospective livestock on farms are fed at about the same rate as in 1951-52, and other domestic uses and exports continue near the current level. Although much will depend on growing conditions during the next few months, these early indications promise adequate feed supplies for the coming year and possibly some increase in feed grain reserves.

## Prospective Corn Supply Up 5 Percent

Based on prospects in July, the corn supply for 1952-53 will total over 3.8 billion bushels, about 5 percent larger than in 1951-52. So far, the 1952 season has been generally favorable for corn and the crop was estimated on July 1 at 3,365 million bushels, 14 percent larger than in 1951. This would be exceeded only by the record crop of 3,605 million bushels in 1948. A carry-over of around 500 million bushels is in prospect for next October 1, which would be about 240 million bushels less than in 1951. Including this carry-over, the corn supply for 1952-53 would total about 3,865 million bushels, compared with 3,681 million bushels in 1951-52. A corn crop of around 3,365 million bushels would be fully adequate to meet the prospective domestic and export requirements. It would mean that the carry-over stocks at the end of the 1952-53 season would at least be maintained and probably increased from the level at the beginning.

The total quantity of corn held under price support at the beginning of the 1952-53 season is expected to be considerably smaller than the 487 million bushels on October 1 last year. With a larger crop, supplies of "free" corn, especially in the Corn Belt States, would be increased. In early July, the CCC owned a little over 300 million bushels of corn. Only about 45 million bushels remained under loan on June 1 and the bulk of this will be redeemed or delivered to CCC by October 1. After allowing for sales of CCC corn during July-September and for redemptions of corn under loan, the total quantity of corn under price support on October 1 probably will not exceed 300 million bushels. This would mean a "free" corn supply of over 3.5 billion bushels, compared with only about 3.2 billion bushels in 1951-52. This probably would be sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements without further net withdrawal from reserves under price support.

The acreage planted to corn in 1952 totaled 83.4 million, slightly less than in 1951, and 6 percent below the 1940-49 average. Corn acreage has shown a downward trend during the last 30 years, reflecting a shift to soil conserving crops and competition from soybeans for corn land in the Corn Belt. Much of the reduction in corn acreage from the average of the past 10 years has been in the Southern States. In the Corn Belt, the acreage planted this year was about equal to the acreage last year and was also near the 1940-49 average.

Table 3.- Corn, oats, and barley: Supplies and utilization, United States, average 1946-50, annual 1948-52

| Marketing year beginning 1/ | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carry-over | Production | Imports 2/ | Total | Livestock feed 3/ | Food and industrial use | Seed | Exports 4/ | Total |
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| | | | | | Corn | | | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 447.3 | 3,094.7 | .7 | 3,542.7 | 2,617.6 | 261.1 | 11.5 | 91.7 | 2,981.9 |
| 1948 | 123.5 | 3,605.1 | .7 | 3,729.3 | 2,551.1 | 242.5 | 11.6 | 111.1 | 2,916.3 |
| 1949 | 813.0 | 3,238.6 | .7 | 4,052.3 | 2,831.3 | 258.4 | 11.1 | 106.5 | 3,207.3 |
| 1950 | 845.0 | 3,057.8 | .7 | 3,903.5 | 2,771.3 | 274.6 | 11.2 | 107.2 | 3,164.3 |
| 1951 5/ | 739.2 | 2,941.4 | .8 | 3,681.4 | 2,840 | 250 | 11 | 80 | 3,181 |
| 1952 6/ | 500 | 3,365 | 7/1 | 3,866 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Oats | | | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 249.5 | 1,353.8 | 14.4 | 1,617.7 | 1,210.8 | 40.6 | 103.5 | 13.1 | 1,368.0 |
| 1948 | 182.0 | 1,450.2 | 19.2 | 1,651.4 | 1,199.8 | 40.0 | 103.1 | 18.2 | 1,361.1 |
| 1949 | 290.3 | 1,254.9 | 19.8 | 1,565.0 | 1,195.2 | 37.0 | 109.6 | 12.4 | 1,354.2 |
| 1950 | 210.8 | 1,410.5 | 30.2 | 1,651.5 | 1,218.2 | 38.0 | 100.2 | 3.4 | 1,359.8 |
| 1951 5/ | 291.7 | 1,316.4 | 60.0 | 1,668.1 | 1,242 | 38 | 104 | 2 | 1,386 |
| 1952 6/ | 282 | 1,353 | 7/40 | 1,675 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Barley | | | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 69.4 | 280.6 | 9.9 | 359.9 | 140.9 | 97.1 | 19.6 | 26.0 | 283.6 |
| 1948 | 52.3 | 315.5 | 12.1 | 379.9 | 137.2 | 96.2 | 18.0 | 27.7 | 279.1 |
| 1949 | 100.8 | 237.1 | 18.2 | 356.1 | 140.6 | 92.7 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 276.5 |
| 1950 | 79.6 | 303.5 | 13.9 | 397.0 | 143.3 | 102.3 | 17.9 | 40.0 | 303.5 |
| 1951 5/ | 93.5 | 254.7 | 13.0 | 361.2 | 146 | 95 | 16 | 32 | 289 |
| 1952 6/ | 72 | 208 | 7/15 | 295 | | | | | |

---

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 for corn and July 1 for oats and barley.
2/ Includes grain equivalent of products.
3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.
4/ Corn and oats grain only; barley includes grain equivalent of malt.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Based on indications in July.
7/ Assumes imports will continue near the level of recent years.

## Prospects for Oats and Barley Supplies and for Wheat Feeding in 1952-53

The estimated supply of oats for the July 1952-June 1953 season is about the same as last year and a little above the average of the past 5 years. The 1952 crop, estimated in July at 1,353 million bushels, is a little larger than last year, reflecting the increase in acreage seeded. While the carry-over of oats on July 1 was a little smaller than a year earlier, it was above the average of recent years. Imports of oats in 1951-52 were the largest since 1944, and they probably will continue fairly heavy in the current season. The supply of oats, indicated by conditions in July, would be adequate to maintain domestic utilization at the level of the past two years and still leave a larger than average carry-over at the close of the season.

The supply of barley for 1952-53 was estimated in July at 295 million bushels, 18 percent smaller than in 1951-52, and the smallest since 1936. The crop, estimated in early July at 208 million bushels, is 47 million smaller than in 1951, and carry-over stocks on July 1 were 21 million bushels smaller. The smaller supply of barley for 1952-53 probably will result in a reduction in the quantity fed to livestock and a smaller carry-over at the end of the season.

The decrease in barley production from last year is principally the result of smaller acreage and lower yields in the midwestern producing area. In the four leading midwestern States--North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska, --the indicated 1952 production is only a little over half as large as production in 1951 and less than half of the 1941-50 average. Production in California, on the other hand, is about one-fourth larger than last year and nearly that much above average. Much of the decline in barley acreage from last year occurred in the North Central region. The 9.6 million acres seeded this year is about 1.3 million acres less than in 1951, and the smallest acreage in 25 years.

The total quantity of wheat used for livestock feed in the 1952-53 October-September feeding season is expected to be somewhere around the 130 million bushels estimated for the 1951-52 season. Low quality wheat from Canada probably is making up about one-fourth of the total quantity being fed in 1951-52. During October-May about 21 million bushels of such wheat were imported. The quantity of domestic wheat used for feed in the past two or three years has been at a comparatively low level, since feed supplies have been large and wheat prices have been high in relation to prices of feed grains. Wheat feeding has been limited largely to that fed on farms where grown and to low quality wheat. The quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown totaled a little over 70 million bushels in each of the past two years, the smallest since before the war. Feeding of wheat probably will continue at a comparatively low level as long as supplies of feed grains remain generally adequate for current needs.

## Byproduct Feed Supplies in 1952-53 Expected to be About as Large as in 1951-52

The quantity of byproduct feeds available for feeding in 1952-53 is expected to be nearly as large as the 21.5 million estimated for the current season. Supplies of oilseed cake and meal, based on July indications, probably will be nearly as large as the record quantity available this year. The growing season so far has been favorable for soybeans. The estimated acreage to be harvested as beans is about 5 percent larger than last year, which could mean a little larger production of soybean meal in 1952-53 than the 5.6 million tons expected for the current season. Another large acreage of cotton was under cultivation on July 1, although it was about 7 percent below the big acreage last year. Supplies of linseed cake and meal may be somewhat smaller than for the 1951-52 season. The 1952 flaxseed crop was estimated in July to be 16 percent smaller than in 1951 and smaller stocks were carried over on July 1. While these early indications could be changed considerably by developments later in the season, they point to a total production of oilseed cake and meal only slightly smaller than the record output for the current season. The total supply of all high-protein feed probably will be about as large as for the current season in relation to the animal units consuming these feeds.

## Smaller Hay Supplies Per Animal Unit; Pastures Below Average in July

The total hay supply for 1952-53 was estimated in July at about 117 million tons, 5 percent smaller than in 1951-52. With numbers of roughage-consuming livestock increasing, the decline in the supply per animal unit is even greater. Although the prospective supply per animal unit is a little below average, supplies probably will be adequate for the livestock to be fed in most areas. The quality of early cuttings of hay is generally good in contrast to 1951, when a considerable amount of hay was damaged by wet weather at harvest time.

Table 4.- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1946-50, annual 1949-52

| Year beginning May | Production | Carry-over May 1 | Total supply | Disappearance | Supply per animal unit | Disappearance per animal unit | Roughage-consuming animal units 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | Tons | Tons | Thousands |
| Average 1946-50 | 98,732 | 15,956 | 114,688 | 99,811 | 1.66 | 1.45 | 69,015 |
| 1949 | 95,055 | 14,602 | 109,657 | 95,426 | 1.63 | 1.42 | 67,241 |
| 1950 | 102,340 | 14,231 | 116,571 | 101,559 | 1.69 | 1.47 | 69,112 |
| 1951 | 108,461 | 15,012 | 123,473 | 108,454 | 1,71 | 1.50 | 72,272 |
| 1952 2/ | 102,415 | 15,019 | 117,434 | | 3/1.57 | | 3/75,000 |

1/ Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 68, page 50, Feed Statistics, April 1952.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Preliminary estimate based on indications in July.

The 1952 production of hay was indicated in July at 102.4 million tons, a little above the 1946-50 average, but 6 million tons smaller than the record last year. Hay production is expected to be somewhat smaller than a year ago in most of the Central States from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, reflecting the hot, dry weather in this area during June. In most of the Western States, however, hay production is estimated to be a little larger than a year earlier. The total production of alfalfa hay is estimated at about 40.6 million tons, about 2 million tons smaller than in 1951, but well above the average of the past 10 years.

Unseasonally hot, dry weather throughout most of June reduced the feeding value of pastures sharply in many areas. For the entire country, the condition of pastures on July 1 was reported at 77 percent of normal, which was lower than on that date in any of the last 15 years, and 13 points below a year earlier. Pastures were much poorer than a year ago in the West North Central region, especially in Kansas and Missouri, where hot, dry weather in June severely depleted the feeding value of pastures.

## April-June Disappearance of Feed Grains Smaller than a Year Earlier

Domestic disappearance of corn, oats, and barley during April-June was about 5 percent smaller than in that quarter of 1951, reflecting a reduction in the quantity fed to livestock and used for industrial purposes. Domestic disappearance was much lighter than in October-March, when low quality corn resulted in heavy disappearance of corn. Exports of the three grains also has been smaller in recent months than a year earlier. Exports of sorghum grain, on the other hand, have remained at a high level in spite of smaller supplies and higher prices.

Domestic disappearance of corn during April-June totaled about 530 million bushels, about 33 million bushels smaller than a year earlier. The decrease from a year earlier was principally in livestock feeding, but there also was a reduction in the quantity used in producing alcohol and distilled spirits. The quantity of corn fed to livestock during July-September is expected to be smaller than a year earlier, since corn remaining on hand is generally of good quality and fewer hogs are on farms this summer. Domestic disappearance of corn in the first 9 months of the current marketing year totaled 2,640 million bushels, which was about 3 percent larger than in that period of 1950-51, and above the average of recent years. During October-May, 58 million bushels of corn were exported, 25 million bushels less than in the same period of 1950-51.

Domestic disappearance of oats during April-June totaled about 300 million bushels, slightly smaller than in that quarter of last year, but a little above average for the quarter. For the entire marketing year the domestic disappearance of oats totaled 1,382 million bushels, a little larger than in 1950-51 or the 1946-50 average. This included around 60 million bushels of oats imported from Canada, the largest since 1944.

Domestic disappearance of barley during April-June was a little smaller than a year earlier, but was about equal to the 1946-50 average for the quarter. Domestic utilization of barley for the entire marketing year was a little smaller than in 1950-51. The quantity fed to livestock was a little larger, but was again only about half of the total utilization. Exports of barley continued at a high level, although they declined a little from the high rate in 1950-51.

Table 5.- Corn, oats, and barley: Domestic disappearance, by quarters, United States, average 1946-50, annual 1949-51

| Year beginning October | October-December 1/ | January-March | April-June | July-September | Total October-September |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels |
| | | | Corn | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 1,206 | 726 | 523 | 434 | 2,889 |
| 1949 | 1,326 | 720 | 541 | 513 | 3,100 |
| 1950 | 1,264 | 727 | 563 | 501 | 3,055 |
| 1951 2/ | 1,275 | 835 | 530 | | |
| | | | Oats | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 258 | 350 | 286 | 431 | 1,325 |
| 1949 | 243 | 343 | 295 | 413 | 1,294 |
| 1950 | 274 | 356 | 310 | 440 | 1,380 |
| 1951 2/ | 287 | 355 | 300 | | |
| | | | Barley | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 59 | 64 | 57 | 74 | 254 |
| 1949 | 57 | 59 | 57 | 75 | 248 |
| 1950 | 57 | 70 | 62 | 70 | 259 |
| 1951 2/ | 65 | 64 | 57 | | |
| | | | Total (million tons) | | |
| Average 1946-50 | 39.3 | 27.5 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 108.2 |
| 1949 | 42.4 | 27.1 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 113.5 |
| 1950 | 41.1 | 27.7 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 113.8 |
| 1951 2/ | 41.9 | 30.6 | 21.0 | | |

---

1/ Includes all corn in silage, part of which is consumed after January 1.

2/ Preliminary.

## Corn Prices Expected to Decline Seasonally in View of Big Crop

Feed grain prices to farmers in July averaged close to the June level and were 6 percent higher than a year earlier.

If the 1952 corn crop is as large as indicated in July, corn prices are expected to decline seasonally this fall. In each of the past 2 years there has been much less than the usual seasonal decline at harvest time. If prices make their usual seasonal drop at harvest time, they would go below the 1952 support, previously announced at not less than $1.60 per bushel (national average). However, the price support and smaller carry-over stocks of corn will tend to limit the extent to which prices fall if a large crop is produced. In mid-July corn prices averaged $1.73 per bushel, 10 cents higher than a year ago. Sorghum grain prices in July were 29 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting smaller stocks and a good domestic and export demand.

Oats prices have declined seasonally in recent months from levels reached early this year. The average price received by farmers in mid-July was slightly below the 1952 support. The average price of barley in mid-July was somewhat higher than a year earlier and also above the support. During the 1952-53 season barley prices probably will be influenced by the smaller supply, especially in the midwestern producing area. Prices in that area, which have been low during the past year, are expected to be relatively higher in 1952-53.

Prices of high-protein feeds averaged about 18 percent higher in July this year than last. Prices of most of the oilseed meals and the grain-protein feeds continued at the ceilings and were considerably higher than a year earlier. Prices of animal-protein feeds, on the other hand, averaged a little lower in July this year than in that month of 1951. These feeds have been low in recent months in relation to prices of other protein feeds. The price of tankage at Chicago in July, for example, was only about $10 per ton above soybean meal, an unusually narrow margin for these two feeds. Prices of wheat millfeed have declined in recent weeks and in July they were a little lower than a year earlier.

Table 6.- Feed grains : Average price received by farmers, 1947-52, and 1952 support price

| Feed grain | Unit | Average price received in July | | | | | | 1952 price support |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | |
| | | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| Corn | Bu. | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.25 | 1.44 | 1.63 | 1.73 | 1/1.60 |
| Oats | Bu. | .922 | .866 | .583 | .763 | .783 | .761 | .78 |
| Barley | Bu. | 1.57 | 1.42 | .957 | 1.15 | 1.17 | 1.31 | 1.22 |
| Sorghum grain | Cwt. | 2.78 | 2.50 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 2.09 | 2.69 | 2.38 |

1/ Minimum price support level. The support price will be raised if 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the 1952-53 marketing year is greater than $1.60 per bushel.

### Prospects for Livestock Numbers and Production in 1952-53

A small reduction in livestock numbers and production is in prospect for 1952-53, reversing the upward trend that began in 1948. The smaller 1952 spring pig crop and prospects for a 9 percent decrease in the fall crop will mean fewer hogs on farms, at least through the first half of 1953. Hog marketings this summer and production this fall and winter, however, could be influenced by the disease, vesicular exanthema. Because of the disease, embargoes were placed on interstate marketings in a number of States in the Midwest and South. This could result in more hogs retained on farms and more sows held for farrowing in the late fall and winter than was planned earlier. The final level of livestock and poultry numbers also will depend to some extent on the outcome of the 1952 feed crops. Based on present indications, the prospective decline of 5 to 10 percent for hogs will more than offset a further increase in cattle numbers.

Table 7.- Number and production of specified kinds of livestock and livestock products, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-52

| Year | Hogs |  |  | Cattle on farms January 1 |  |  | Poultry |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Pig crops |  |  | Dairy cattle 1/ | Beef cattle |  | Eggs produced 2/ | Chickens raised | Broilers produced |
|  | Spring | Fall | Total |  | Total | On feed Jan. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| Average 1937-41 | 46.8 | 30.4 | 77.2 | 35.8 | 31.7 | 3.4 | 39.1 | 665 | 118 |
| 1942 | 61.1 | 43.8 | 104.9 | 38.8 | 37.2 | 4.2 | 48.6 | 844 | 228 |
| 1943 | 74.2 | 47.6 | 121.8 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 4.4 | 54.5 | 1,001 | 285 |
| 1944 | 55.8 | 30.9 | 86.7 | 41.2 | 44.1 | 4.0 | 58.5 | 832 | 265 |
| 1945 | 52.2 | 34.6 | 86.8 | 40.9 | 44.7 | 4.4 | 56.2 | 890 | 366 |
| 1946 | 52.2 | 30.5 | 82.7 | 38.5 | 43.7 | 4.2 | 56.0 | 738 | 293 |
| 1947 | 52.2 | 31.1 | 83.3 | 37.7 | 42.9 | 4.3 | 55.4 | 719 | 310 |
| 1948 | 50.5 | 33.3 | 83.8 | 36.2 | 41.0 | 3.8 | 54.9 | 615 | 371 |
| 1949 | 56.9 | 36.3 | 93.2 | 35.3 | 41.5 | 4.5 | 56.2 | 705 | 513 |
| 1950 | 57.9 | 39.4 | 97.3 | 35.5 | 42.5 | 4.5 | 58.7 | 635 | 631 |
| 1951 | 62.0 | 40.2 | 102.2 | 35.6 | 46.4 | 4.6 | 59.4 | 663 | 792 |
| 1952 3/ | 56.6 | 4/36.5 | 93.1 | 35.9 | 52.2 | 5.1 | 5/62.0 | 617 | 6/ |

1/ Includes dairy heifers and calves.
2/ Total farm production.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Based on farmers' intentions in June.
5/ Based on indications in July.
6/ Placements through mid-July indicate an increase of about 10 percent over 1951.

Beef cattle numbers have increased about 10 percent in each of the past 2 years, and a similar increase is in prospect during 1952. A record number of cattle were grain-fed for market in 1951-52. Cattle feeding is expected to continue heavy in 1952-53, if feed grain production is as large as indicated in July. There has been little change in the number of dairy cows on farms in recent years, and the number in 1952-53 probably will be about the same as for the 1951-52 season. Dairy cows have been fed liberally in recent years and the rate of feeding per cow is expected to continue high during the coming year.

The total number of layers in farm flocks in the first half of 1952 was a little larger than a year earlier. Egg production for the year is expected to be at a record level. However, fewer chickens are being raised, which may result in a decrease in the number of layers in 1952-53. Broiler production in 1952 is expected to be about 10 percent larger than in 1951. The upward trend in broiler production is expected to continue in 1952-53, especially if feed supplies are large.

## TRENDS IN LIVESTOCK FEEDING RATES

Trends in rates of feeding per unit of livestock are of special interest in connection with studies relating to feed supplies and livestock production. These feeding rates, measured in terms of tonnage of feed grains and other concentrates fed per animal unit and per unit of livestock production, have been computed for a number of years and are used as a part of the livestock-feed concentrate balance table published currently in this report. The discussion which follows compares the trends in feeding rates over the past 25 years.

The series on the rate of feeding per animal unit indicates that livestock on farms are being fed at a somewhat higher rate per head than they were 25 years ago. The number of animal units is calculated on the basis of the number of head of the various types of livestock on farms combined according to the average quantity of feed concentrates consumed in a base period. 1/ The rate of feeding per animal unit in recent years has been about 10 percent higher than it was in the late twenties.

The rate of feeding per livestock production unit, on the other hand, has been about the same in recent years as it was two decades ago. This measure represents the quantity fed in relation to milk production, pounds of hogs produced, eggs produced, etc. The livestock production unit is calculated in a similar manner to that of animal units. The various livestock products are combined into units on the basis of the average quantity of feed required for each unit in a base period. 1/

The increased rate of feeding per animal unit has been accompanied by an increase in the production of livestock products per animal. This is reflected in the increase in the number of livestock production units produced per animal unit, which increased from 0.95 in 1926-30 to 1.05 in 1947-51.

---

1/ Weights used in converting livestock numbers and production to animal units and production units are shown in footnotes 2 and 3 of table 9. Additional information on the method of computing the livestock units will be found in Units of Livestock Production, BAE, April 1948, and Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, BAE, October 1949.

Several developments have been important in contributing to the increase in the rate of feeding per animal unit. Higher prices and greater returns from livestock production during the war and postwar years encouraged liberal feeding of grains and other concentrates to get higher production per animal and per unit of labor and equipment. Improvement in livestock and poultry has provided animals capable of a larger feed intake and a larger production of meat, milk, and eggs. Improvement in dairy herds over the past 20 years has been accompanied by a substantial increase in milk production per cow. The quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per cow has gone up about 50 percent. Since increasing milk production has usually been associated with heavier feeding of grain and other concentrates, the quantity of feed concentrates fed per 100 pounds of milk produced also has risen. The increase in the number of cattle grain-fed for market probably has been accompanied by an increase in the rate of feeding grain and other concentrates to all beef cattle, which also has contributed to the over-all increase in grain feeding of livestock. While the average weights of hogs marketed have declined somewhat in the last 3 or 4 years, they have averaged somewhat higher during the past 10 years than in the early thirties. The marked upward trend in the number

Table 8.- Some factors associated with rate of feeding per livestock unit, United States, 1931-52

| Year | Grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows 1/ | | Average liveweight of hogs 2/ | Cattle and calves on feed Jan. 1 | Eggs produced per layer 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cow | Per 100 pounds of milk | | | |
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Thousands | Number |
| 1931 | 1,181 | 26.5 | 232.8 | 3,025 | 127 |
| 1932 | 1,120 | 26.0 | 229.8 | 2,878 | 122 |
| 1933 | 1,085 | 26.0 | 231.0 | 3,080 | 118 |
| 1934 | 929 | 23.0 | 221.2 | 2,890 | 118 |
| 1935 | 943 | 22.5 | 226.7 | 2,215 | 122 |
| 1936 | 1,079 | 25.0 | 226.0 | 3,202 | 121 |
| 1937 | 1,045 | 24.0 | 225.5 | 2,759 | 130 |
| 1938 | 1,163 | 25.5 | 233.1 | 3,336 | 135 |
| 1939 | 1,255 | 27.3 | 235.3 | 3,303 | 134 |
| 1940 | 1,275 | 27.5 | 232.5 | 3,633 | 134 |
| 1941 | 1,333 | 28.0 | 241.0 | 4,065 | 139 |
| 1942 | 1,380 | 29.0 | 245.4 | 4,185 | 142 |
| 1943 | 1,410 | 30.5 | 254.5 | 4,445 | 142 |
| 1944 | 1,392 | 30.7 | 244.3 | 4,015 | 148 |
| 1945 | 1,503 | 31.2 | 264.6 | 4,411 | 152 |
| 1946 | 1,490 | 30.5 | 254.7 | 4,211 | 156 |
| 1947 | 1,509 | 30.2 | 253.9 | 4,322 | 160 |
| 1948 | 1,516 | 30.0 | 252.9 | 3,821 | 166 |
| 1949 | 1,640 | 31.4 | 247.6 | 4,540 | 170 |
| 1950 | 1,629 | 30.7 | 244.4 | 4,463 | 172 |
| 1951 | 1,605 | 29.9 | 245.8 | 4,598 | 175 |
| 1952 | | | | 5,094 | |

---

1/ Based on reports from dairy correspondents. Data for years 1941-50 subject to revision on basis of 1950 Census.

2/ Slaughtered under federal inspection.

3/ Average number for calendar year.

Table 9.- Trends in livestock units and feed consumed per unit, United States, 1926-51

| Year beg. Oct. | Total concentrates fed to livestock 1/ | Grain-consuming animal units fed annually 2/ | Livestock production units 3/ | Quantity fed per animal unit | Quantity fed per production unit | Livestock production per animal unit 4/ | 5-year moving averages: Quantity fed per animal unit | 5-year moving averages: Quantity fed per production unit | 5-year moving averages: Livestock production per animal unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million tons | Millions | Millions | Tons | Tons | Units | Tons | Tons | Units |
| 1926 | 103.4 | 152.4 | 144.3 | .68 | .72 | .95 | | | |
| 1927 | 107.7 | 153.0 | 146.6 | .70 | .73 | .96 | | | |
| 1928 | 107.2 | 152.7 | 145.4 | .70 | .74 | .95 | .68 | .71 | .95 |
| 1929 | 104.9 | 153.6 | 145.7 | .68 | .72 | .95 | .68 | .71 | .95 |
| 1930 | 95.7 | 152.4 | 146.4 | .63 | .65 | .96 | .68 | .71 | .95 |
| 1931 | 103.8 | 156.0 | 148.1 | .67 | .70 | .95 | .66 | .69 | .94 |
| 1932 | 111.0 | 159.3 | 150.0 | .70 | .74 | .94 | .63 | .66 | .94 |
| 1933 | 91.8 | 153.7 | 140.5 | .60 | .65 | .91 | .64 | .68 | .93 |
| 1934 | 71.3 | 131.1 | 122.4 | .54 | .58 | .93 | .61 | .65 | .93 |
| 1935 | 94.1 | 138.5 | 130.3 | .68 | .72 | .94 | .61 | .64 | .95 |
| 1936 | 75.4 | 137.6 | 130.9 | .55 | .58 | .95 | .63 | .65 | .97 |
| 1937 | 97.0 | 137.7 | 141.5 | .70 | .69 | 1.03 | .65 | .67 | .98 |
| 1938 | 98.9 | 148.5 | 144.9 | .67 | .68 | .98 | .65 | .66 | .99 |
| 1939 | 102.1 | 156.0 | 153.4 | .65 | .67 | .98 | .68 | .69 | 1.00 |
| 1940 | 108.0 | 156.0 | 155.3 | .69 | .70 | 1.00 | .69 | .70 | 1.00 |
| 1941 | 118.7 | 167.3 | 170.0 | .71 | .70 | 1.02 | .70 | .71 | 1.00 |
| 1942 | 142.0 | 192.4 | 193.5 | .74 | .73 | 1.01 | .72 | .72 | 1.01 |
| 1943 | 138.8 | 193.2 | 191.3 | .72 | .73 | .99 | .74 | .73 | 1.02 |
| 1944 | 128.8 | 173.4 | 176.4 | .74 | .73 | 1.02 | .75 | .74 | 1.02 |
| 1945 | 132.8 | 167.7 | 174.8 | .79 | .76 | 1.04 | .75 | .73 | 1.03 |
| 1946 | 122.6 | 160.3 | 5/ 168.5 | .76 | .73 | 1.05 | .75 | .72 | 1.04 |
| 1947 | 110.4 | 154.0 | 5/ 163.5 | .72 | .68 | 1.06 | .76 | .72 | 1.05 |
| 1948 | 120.0 | 160.1 | 5/ 168.5 | .75 | .71 | 1.05 | .75 | .72 | 1.05 |
| 1949 | 127.3 | 166.1 | 172.6 | .77 | .74 | 1.04 | .75 | .72 | 1.05 |
| 1950 | 129.3 | 172.2 | 179.9 | .75 | .72 | 1.04 | | | |
| 1951 6/ | 132.5 | 175.0 | 182.0 | .76 | .73 | 1.04 | | | |

---

1/Corn, oats, barley, sorghum grain, wheat, rye, and byproduct feeds. Total of animal units computed by States. Approximate weights for converting United States livestock numbers to grain-consuming animal units are as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.40; beef cows, 0.16; cattle on feed, 2.1; all other cattle, 0.14; stock sheep 0.022; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years old and over, 1.3; colts 0.15; hens and pullets, 0.055; number of hogs fed during the year, 0.70; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers raised, 0.0114; and turkeys raised, 0.076. 3/One unit of livestock production is equal to the following: 4,400 pounds of milk, 288 pounds of hogs, liveweight; 256 pounds of chickens raised, liveweight; 311 pounds of broilers raised, liveweight; 246 pounds of turkeys raised, liveweight; and 183 dozen eggs. In addition it is equal to the following head of livestock on farms January 1: 0.45 cattle on feed; 2.60 heifers and heifer calves kept for milk; 6.10 other cattle; 8.0 sheep and lambs on feed; 37.5 stock sheep; 0.75 horses and mules 2 years old and over and 6.5 colts. 4/Livestock production units divided by the grain-consuming animal units. 5/Subject to some further revision when revised production figures based on the 1950 census are available. 6/ Preliminary.

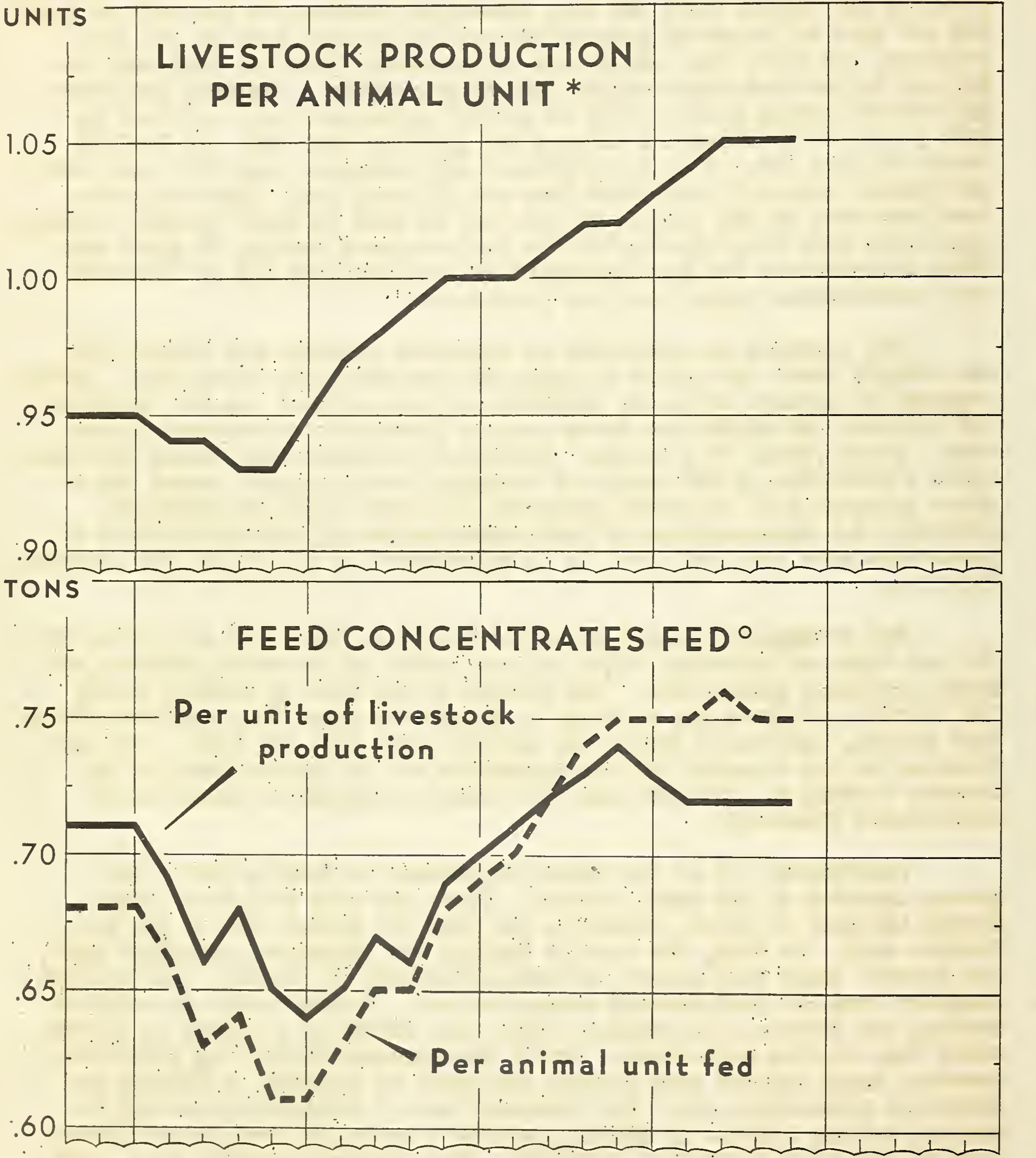
of eggs produced per layer has increased the feed requirements per bird, although this also reflects an improvement in the quality of laying flocks and in the rations fed to poultry. On the other hand, horses and mules are probably being fed less grain per head than they were 20 years ago.

Increased productive capacity of livestock and poultry has required more feed per animal unit. But with the expanding production of livestock products per animal there has been little net increase in the rate of feeding per unit of livestock production from the average rate in the late twenties. In fact, for some groups of livestock there has been some reduction in the feed required per unit of production. Improved practices and better feeding rations used in poultry production have resulted in more pounds of broilers and turkeys and probably more eggs per hundred pounds of feed fed. Many hog producers are producing hogs with less feed per hundred pounds of pork than they did 25 years ago. Whatever gains have been made in the production per unit of feed in these groups, however, apparently have been about offset by the increased feeding of grain and other concentrates fed per 100 pounds of milk produced and by increased feed concentrates going into beef production.

The increase in production of livestock products per animal unit has brought about savings in a number of resources other than feed. Labor required to produce livestock products has been reduced, as more products are produced per animal and fewer head of livestock are required to produce a given volume of products. Increased production per animal also has meant a reduction in the amount of buildings and equipment needed for a given production of livestock products. For some types of livestock products, the increased use of feed concentrates and improved methods of production have been reflected in an improvement in quality of the products produced.

The accompanying chart shows the trends in the rates of feeding for the two types of livestock units and the output of livestock products per grain-consuming animal unit. The decline in the rate of feeding during the thirties reflects the shortage of grains and other feed concentrates in that period, especially during the drought years 1934 and 1936. The combination of the droughts and the depression in that period resulted in farmers turning to low-cost feeds and coarse roughages in producing or maintaining livestock.

Practically all of the upward adjustment in feeding rates over prewar occurred in the early forties. There has been no upward trend during the past 10 years, either in the rate per animal unit or per production unit. In fact, the rate of feeding per livestock production unit, the measure which more nearly reflects efficiency of feeding, has declined slightly from the peak reached during the war. Future trends in rates of feeding are difficult to predict, since they depend on a number of factors other than feeding efficiency. Recent developments in feeding practices, however, would suggest some further reduction in the rate of feeding per livestock production unit. The increased use of antibiotics and $B_{12}$ in poultry and hog rations is making possible a saving of feed in the production of these two classes of livestock. Many cattle producers have found it possible to produce good quality cattle from pasture and forage, with a substantial saving of grain. These and other developments could mean an over-all saving in grain and other concentrates in livestock production, and a further reduction in the quantity of feed concentrates required per unit of livestock production.



TRENDS IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PER ANIMAL UNIT AND FEEDING RATES

*YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER (5-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE)*
** IN TERMS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION UNITS     ° GRAINS AND BYPRODUCT FEEDS*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE     NEG. 48742-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Table 10.- Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States averages, 1937-41, 1946-50, and annual 1944-52

| Year | Corn, all purposes | | Oats | | Barley | | Sorghums 1/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Planted | Harvested | Planted | Harvested | Planted | Harvested | Planted | Harvested |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres |
| Average 1937-41 | 91,763 | 89,231 | 39,715 | 35,727 | 14,315 | 12,224 | 17,095 | 15,602 |
| Average 1946-50 | 85,812 | 84,534 | 44,239 | 39,983 | 12,149 | 10,853 | 13,079 | 12,531 |
| 1944 | 95,475 | 94,014 | 44,141 | 39,741 | 14,352 | 12,301 | 18,271 | 17,851 |
| 1945 | 89,261 | 87,625 | 46,025 | 41,739 | 11,745 | 10,454 | 15,522 | 14,352 |
| 1946 | 88,898 | 87,585 | 46,515 | 42,812 | 11,467 | 10,380 | 14,112 | 13,249 |
| 1947 | 85,038 | 82,888 | 42,058 | 37,855 | 11,981 | 10,955 | 11,146 | 10,719 |
| 1948 | 85,522 | 84,778 | 43,838 | 39,280 | 13,063 | 11,905 | 13,134 | 12,599 |
| 1949 | 86,745 | 85,602 | 43,318 | 39,236 | 11,132 | 9,872 | 11,011 | 10,736 |
| 1950 | 82,858 | 81,817 | 45,464 | 40,733 | 13,100 | 11,153 | 15,992 | 15,350 |
| 1951 | 83,866 | 81,306 | 41,594 | 36,454 | 10,840 | 9,391 | 15,068 | 13,876 |
| 1952 2/ | 83,369 | 82,232 | 43,052 | 38,682 | 9,567 | 8,226 | 13,256 | 12,576 |

---

1/ For grain, forage, and silage. 2/ Indicated July 1.

Table 11.- Feed grains: Production, United States, averages 1937-41, 1946-50, and annual 1944-52

| Year | Corn | | Oats | Barley | Sorghum grain | Total 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All purposes | For grain | | | | |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 tons |
| Average 1937-41 | 2,576,350 | 2,322,490 | 1,130,558 | 286,110 | 77,961 | 99,276 |
| Average 1946-50 | 3,094,663 | 2,808,223 | 1,353,850 | 280,614 | 142,441 | 119,035 |
| 1944 | 3,087,982 | 2,801,612 | 1,149,240 | 276,275 | 184,978 | 116,661 |
| 1945 | 2,868,795 | 2,577,449 | 1,523,851 | 266,994 | 96,063 | 113,806 |
| 1946 | 3,217,076 | 2,916,089 | 1,477,573 | 265,059 | 106,025 | 123,049 |
| 1947 | 2,354,739 | 2,108,320 | 1,176,142 | 281,868 | 93,217 | 94,126 |
| 1948 | 3,605,078 | 3,307,038 | 1,450,186 | 315,537 | 131,384 | 135,397 |
| 1949 | 3,238,618 | 2,949,293 | 1,254,885 | 237,071 | 148,299 | 120,601 |
| 1950 | 3,057,803 | 2,760,374 | 1,410,464 | 303,533 | 233,278 | 122,002 |
| 1951 | 2,941,423 | 2,652,598 | 1,316,396 | 254,668 | 159,265 | 113,993 |
| 1952 2/ | 3,365,089 | 3/ | 1,352,938 | 207,547 | 3/ | 4/125,200 |

---

1/ Includes production of corn for all purposes. 2/ July indications. 3/ Not yet available. 4/ Includes an allowance for sorghum grain production at near the 1951 level.

Table 12.- Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, United States, 1948-51 1/

| Year | January 1 | April 1 | July 1 | October 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| | | CORN | | |
| Average | | | | |
| 1946-50 | 2,174,156 | 1,410,731 | 867,343 | 447,301 |
| 1950 | 2,686,246 | 1,941,535 | 1,380,723 | 844,980 |
| 1951 | 2,610,498 | 1,850,216 | 1,256,381 | 739,236 |
| 1952 | 2,384,421 | 1,526,997 | 978,797 | |
| | | OATS | | |
| Average | | | | |
| 1946-50 | 909,467 | 542,197 | 249,519 | 1,145,094 |
| 1950 | 841,133 | 504,141 | 210,862 | 1,210,372 |
| 1951 | 941,218 | 589,667 | 291,725 | 1,185,946 |
| 1952 | 910,182 | 561,078 | 281,993 | |
| | | BARLEY | | |
| Average | | | | |
| 1946-50 | 195,356 | 126,564 | 69,350 | 266,589 |
| 1950 | 191,400 | 133,412 | 79,599 | 307,254 |
| 1951 | 244,140 | 163,478 | 93,521 | 268,373 |
| 1952 | 203,651 | 132,150 | 72,254 | |

---

1/ Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, and Government-owned.

Table 13.- Feed grains: Distribution of July 1 stocks, United States, average 1945-49, annual 1950-52

| Year | Farm | Terminal market | CCC not otherwise accounted for 1/ | Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushel |
| | | | CORN | | |
| Average | | | | | |
| 1946-50 | 766,083 | 17,222 | 46,830 | 37,208 | 867,343 |
| 1950 | 1,018,148 | 42,874 | 234,153 | 85,548 | 1,380,723 |
| 1951 | 801,304 | 42,570 | 318,757 | 93,750 | 1,256,381 |
| 1952 | 609,210 | 32,526 | 264,964 | 72,097 | 978,797 |
| | | | OATS | | |
| Average | | | | | |
| 1946-50 | 229,052 | 5,493 | --- | 14,974 | 249,519 |
| 1950 | 183,261 | 11,268 | --- | 16,333 | 210,862 |
| 1951 | 257,920 | 14,889 | 165 | 18,751 | 291,725 |
| 1952 | 244,646 | 16,038 | 178 | 21,131 | 281,993 |
| | | | BARLEY | | |
| Average | | | | | |
| 1946-50 | 37,030 | 11,953 | 511 | 19,856 | 69,350 |
| 1950 | 30,094 | 25,884 | 2,557 | 21,064 | 79,599 |
| 1951 | 40,196 | 24,285 | 2,771 | 26,269 | 93,521 |
| 1952 | 38,130 | 14,798 | 638 | 18,688 | 72,254 |

---

1/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC, in transit to ports, or in Canadian elevators. Other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions.

## Table 14.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn-processing, May 1952 with comparisons 1/

| Feed | Production | | | | Stocks | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct.-Sept. 1950-51 | May 1951 | 1952 Apr. | 1952 May | June 1, 1951 | May 1, 1952 | June 1, 1952 |
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons |
| Cottonseed cake and meal | 1,718.9 | 48.5 | 146.2 | 101.1 | 94.8 | 46.4 | 57.9 |
| Soybean cake and meal | 5,887.6 | 498.7 | 467.2 | 457.9 | 179.8 | 57.0 | 59.0 |
| Linseed cake and meal | 729.8 | 63.8 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 30.3 | 12.4 | 17.4 |
| Peanut cake and meal | 151.3 | 15.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Copra cake and meal | 143.5 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 6.9 |
| Corn gluten feed and meal | 965.6 | 78.7 | 77.9 | 76.0 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Brewers' dried grains | 238.9 | 22.9 | 18.3 | 19.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Distillers' dried grains | 634.1 | 52.3 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 40.9 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Wheat millfeeds | 4,536.0 | 368.3 | 362.8 | 353.0 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Rice millfeeds | 187.0 | 8.1 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Alfalfa meal | 1,165.1 | 89.9 | 48.3 | 116.8 | 29.8 | 25.3 | 58.3 |
| Fish cake and meal | 3/217.5 | 3/14.6 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Dry or powdered skim milk | 6.4 | .7 | .6 | .9 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |

| Feed | Foreign trade | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports | | | Exports | | |
| | May 1951 | 1952 Apr. | 1952 May | May 1951 | 1952 Apr. | 1952 May |
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons |
| Cottonseed cake and meal | 10.6 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 4/ | .3 | .1 |
| Soybean cake and meal | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Linseed cake and meal | .0 | .2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | .9 | .1 |
| Peanut cake and meal | .3 | .0 | .8 | 3.1 | .0 | 4/ |
| Copra cake and meal | 5.6 | 7.3 | 8.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 |
| Wheat millfeeds | 34.1 | 44.3 | 32.7 | .5 | .8 | 1.1 |
| Fish meal | 9.8 | 16.6 | 12.5 | 5/1.3 | 5/ | 5/ |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Feed grains | | | | | | |
| Corn, including meal | 70 | 80 | 72 | 8,895 | 7,532 | 6,859 |
| Oats, including oatmeal | 7,085 | 3,492 | 9,794 | 440 | 215 | 588 |
| Barley, including malt | 1,907 | 438 | 1,356 | 2,583 | 2,306 | 1,188 |
| Sorghum grain | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5,577 | 8,797 | 8,286 |

| | Corn wet-processing | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-51 Oct.-Sept. | 1951 June | 1952 Apr. | 1952 May | 1952 June |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Corn, total | 133,191 | 10,769 | 10,745 | 10,487 | 9,964 |

---

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Production and Marketing Administration, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Dept. of the Interior, and Price, Waterhouse and Co., New York.

2/ Not reported. 3/ Revised. 4/ Less than 50 tons. 5/ Includes other minor feeds. Discontinued in this report January 1952.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-FdS-7/52-4100
Permit No. 1001

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Table 15.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, June, average 1946-50 and 1951, March-June 1952

| Item | June | | 1952 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1946-50 | 1951 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Corn, 12 markets 1/ | 25,354 | 21,209 | 27,248 | 18,534 | 17,358 | 20,047 |
| Oats, 12 markets 1/ | 9,780 | 7,940 | 6,805 | 6,025 | 11,685 | 9,130 |
| Barley, 4 markets 2/ | 9,581 | 6,819 | 7,787 | 7,194 | 7,909 | 6,172 |

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.